

THE EVENING BULLETIN

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1886.

The estimated decrease of the public debt last month is placed at \$8,500,000.

DAN. E. O'SULLIVAN, one of the brightest of the Louisville journalists, is now doing duty on the Post. His recent scrimmage in the Commercial office brought about the change.

The colored people of Kansas have lately discovered that the words "white" and "black" occur once or twice in the constitution of that State, and they now want the constitution amended so that there may be no discrimination against their race.

OWENSBORO, Ky., wants a \$50,000 Government building and will forward a petition to Congress showing the necessity for same. By the way, why can't the Maysville folks send on a petition, too, to help along the bill introduced by Congressman Wadsworth for a building here?

It is rumored at Washington that Secretary of State Bayard will resign his office at an early day. The reasons assigned are that the troubles brought on by the death of his wife and daughter unfit him for the discharge of his duties, and he thinks it is but justice to himself and the administration for him to retire.

COLONEL R. W. NELSON, of Newport, is spoken of as a probable candidate for Lieutenant Governor. He has served that city in the Legislature, and is very popular among his many acquaintances throughout the State. With General Buckner and Colonel Nelson to head the ticket, the Democrats would present an impregnable front.

The message of Governor Knott to the Legislature Monday informed that body that Mason, Ford & Co. would abandon their contract for prison labor on the first of next month. This will return to the penitentiary a thousand unemployed convicts and will bring about a deplorable state of affairs as that institution is totally inadequate to accommodate more than half that number with those already there. It is hard to tell what the outcome will be. The penitentiary and convict questions have given the State a great deal of trouble for several years and it now seems that these troubles are not ended by any means. Referring to convicts, the message says: "At this time the Commonwealth does not even own the clothing which they wear, or beds upon which they sleep, a pound of meal or an ounce of flour with which to feed them, or a dollar's worth of material upon which they may be employed."

SCHOOL NOTES.

NUMBER TWENTY-NINE—DOWNING.

Census report, 48; number on roll, 26; highest attendance, 24; lowest attendance, 6; average attendance, 19. Willie Downing and Mamie Downing have lost no time.

The house is a frame and in need of repairs and paint, and though not fully furnished is comfortable for the number in attendance. The trustees are Thomas Downing, F. M. Downing and William Hogan. Thomas Downing has visited the school, and is attentive to its wants. The district supplemented the public money this year with about \$80.00 for the teacher's salary, and there appears to be an increased interest in the school.

Miss Katie Fristoe is teaching this school. She has taught about thirty months, and improved her experience. The discipline and working interest of the school demonstrate her power of controlling and interesting the pupils. I must say that I consider the art of securing enthusiasm and the undivided efforts of the pupils, the very first requisite of the true teacher. Miss Fristoe uses the written methods in history, grammar, arithmetic and spelling.

NUMBER THIRTY—JERREY RIDGE.

Census report, 88; number on roll, 32; highest attendance, 27; lowest attendance, 11; average attendance, 20. Jennie C. Kerr has lost no time.

The school house is brick and in need of repair and furniture. The value of the house is \$300 and of the furniture \$25. The trustees, Thomas Kerr and Alexander Warren, have visited the school, and have been very attentive.

Miss Flora Herzog is teaching her third term. She has read this year, "The Normal Methods of Teaching," "Talks on Teaching," "Teachers' Manual," and takes an educational journal. Miss Herzog sends me a very comprehensive synopsis of the revolutionary period of U. S. history, which had been made out for her class work. This is a good idea and I hope to see more work of this kind. She says: "Speaking of the written method, I use it in slate work, more or less in every branch, viz: having all spelling lessons and the spelling and defining exercises in the readers written before recitation. In geography I have an occasional summary of the lesson, and also the exercise on paper Friday of which I spoke. I require the written diagram and analysis of the sentence in grammar as well as the written parsing of such words as I designate. This is done before recitation. I assign a number of paragraphs of history to be studied; at the recitation it is read and the book closed; the pupil then places all of the information he has gained from the lesson on his slate. From this I am able to judge whether any questions or explanations are necessary. In literature I have the lives of the authors given alternately oral and written, and also a list of their works written."

L. W. GALBRAITH.

"MASTER AND MAN."

GLADSTONE ACCEPTED ON CERTAIN CONDITIONS.

If He Complies With the Whims of Queen Vic He May Lead the Government, Otherwise Political Chaos Will Come Again—English Views on Law.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The work has been done. Mr. Gladstone returned to London at 7:30 last evening. He submitted and the queen accepted a cabinet. It is certain that at least two of the members selected are not satisfied with the positions which have been allotted to them and will refuse to serve. Selections for these positions will necessarily be reconsidered and submitted to the same royal scrutiny which has been passed upon Mr. Gladstone's list. The queen has asserted her powers, and the situation as it develops distinctly proves that the relative positions between sovereign and premier are those of "master and man." Her majesty accepts Mr. Gladstone on certain conditions. If he complies with these conditions he may lead the government, otherwise political chaos will come again.

The queen's firmness on Friday when she practically intimated that she preferred abdication to Gladstone without definite promises, is gradually becoming known in London. Sir Henry Ponsonby, her majesty's private secretary, insisted on a concise declaration of the Liberal leader's policy and frankly announced that any undertaking tainted with separatist legislation would not be acceptable. There is excellent authority for stating that her majesty was so fearful of the result of her secretary's mission that she requested Mr. Goschen to come to Osborne for consultation before summoning Mr. Gladstone. A special steamer awaited him all day, but after a long consultation with Lord Harrington, Mr. Goschen decided that it would be best to allow Mr. Gladstone to be summoned without the intervening influences which her majesty apparently so much desired. This episode explains Sir Henry Ponsonby's late call on Mr. Gladstone.

The position which the queen has assumed throughout the crisis, is regarded as being strictly constitutional, but it imparts to the people the sudden perception that the crown is still an important factor in British politics. The royal veto being ruled out, that is, if the sovereign does not choose to assert her royal prerogative in refusing to sign a bill, she may elect to retire rather than approve a measure which she regards as fatal to the welfare of the realm. The new government is plainly regarded as stop-gap between the angry Liberals and the Irish sea. One may overturn, or submerge it. Any how it will certainly be short-lived.

There is much regret expressed in political circles that Sir Charles Dilke is shut out from the position of foreign secretary in the new ministry through the Crawford divorce case. Mr. Crawford insists on pressing the suit for divorce and continually reverts to the first charges which were made against Sir Charles. The latter declares that he has nothing to complain of and that Mr. Crawford's conduct has been perfectly fair and gentlemanlike throughout. Sir Charles' friends now hope that he will be relieved of the odium of being the sole destroyer of Mr. Crawford's conjugal felicity and that others will be implicated, giving the affair the more general and less reprehensible complexion of the famous Mordaunt case.

Mr. James Russell Lowell's recent speech at Washington on the international copyright bill is quite generally criticized here. Mr. Labouchere, of Truth, sends the following statement of his views upon the subject: "Senator Hawley's bill based upon the principle of reciprocity would, I think, satisfy authors on both sides of the Atlantic. The bill proposed by Senator Chase would be unsatisfactory to British publishers, but this is no reason why the bill, if passed, will not be a good one for the protection of authors. The interests of authors and printers are different. I never joined the novel at American publishers for reprinting English works without paying for the privilege. There is no natural property in an idea. Legislation makes it property. We admit this when we limit the protection to a term of years."

"The American publisher no more steals when he reprints the new novel of an English author without payment than the English publisher steals from Dickens' heirs when he reprints David Copperfield without paying them. Any international copyright must be based upon expediency. The authors' cause is not bettered by the language sometimes indulged in towards American publishers. We are free traders; the Americans are protectionists. They are therefore logical in protecting a native industry by insisting that if international copyright be granted the foreigners shall be compelled to have his American edition printed in America."

A Murderous Villain.

LYONS, Feb. 3.—A murderous affair took place here. A man named Tony Guignois in a dispute with a young girl of whom he was endeavoring to obtain consent to cohabit with him and who absolutely refused, shot and killed her in the open street. The assassin then ran off with his smoking revolver in his hand. A number of passers-by, who had witnessed the crime gave chase, but the murderous Guignois was not to be so easily taken. Several times during his flight he turned on his nearest pursuer and shot him. In this way he managed to keep the crowd at a safe distance until he reached his lodgings where he was arrested by several gendarmes, assisted by some citizens, not, however, until after a desperate fight. During his flight, Guignois shot two soldiers, two firemen and a civilian, who were among the pursuing crowd. All received severe wounds. When finally overpowered Guignois had an empty six shooter in his possession.

The Youthful Mutineers.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 3.—Thirteen of the refractory lads of the reformatory ship Clarence, who took part in the mutiny on that vessel, were arraigned in the police court here and formally charged with mutiny. In extenuation of their rebellious act they asserted that they had been subjected to indignities and cruel treatment until they could stand it no longer. They were remanded. It is now learned that none of the lads were wounded severely, most of their hurts being bruises. Three of the officers were wounded.

Mary Gladstone Married.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—Miss Mary Gladstone, daughter of the Right Hon. Wm. E. Gladstone, was married in St. Margaret's church

at Westminster to the Rev. Harry Drew, a curate of the church at Hawarden, which the Gladstone family attend. Mr. Gladstone, the bride's father, gave away the bride.

THE BOWDOIN BOTHER.

Mr. Downs' Name Not on the List—Ten Nasty Ministers.

BOSTON, Feb. 3.—The eighty-third annual report of the Massachusetts Baptist convention is just made public. In the record of the Bowdoin Square church list of ordained ministers, and in short, in every place where it would have appeared, the name of Rev. W. W. Downs is suppressed. Mr. Downs and his counsel called upon Rev. Dr. Bosworth, under whose care the report was made up, relative to the matter.

Dr. Bosworth acknowledged that Dr. Downs was still pastor of the Bowdoin Square church, that the charges against him had not been proved, denied that he had withheld Mr. Downs' name and thought it must have been a printer's error. Mr. Bosworth was then confronted with proofs which showed that he himself had crossed out Mr. Downs' name.

Dr. Boswell being informed that he was guilty of criminal libel, signed a public notice that Mr. Downs' name should have appeared. In discussing the Downs scandal Dr. Bosworth said that he never believed the charges, but he knew of ten other Boston clergymen who would bear watching, and some of them was father of an illegitimate child.

Labor Troubles.

SCOTTDALE, Pa., Feb. 3.—Sheriff Sterling, of Fayette county, with a small posse of deputies began the work of evicting tenants. One family being absent, their goods were placed in the snow. At the next house visited the men were absent and the women being very ill, were not disturbed. The company is determined to have the houses regardless of consequences. The bail is now rolling and there is no telling where it will stop. The strikers now declare that even were the advance in wages acceded by the company they would not accept, as they are determined that the company stores must go.

Italian Brigandage.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Feb. 3.—A gang of Italians took possession of a train of cars and an engine on the New Cresson & Coalport railroad. They are holding them as security for wages alleged to be due. They are also holding the engineer and fireman as hostages. There was a small riot between the Italians and some of the other employees of the company near Cresson, Pa. Sheriff Gray, with a large posse of deputies have gone to the scene of the trouble.

The Mallory Boycott.

GALVESTON, Feb. 3.—The local executive board of the Knights of Labor promulgated the following order: "Whereas—There has been a boycott issued by District Assembly No. 73 against the Mallory Steamship company; therefore—Be it resolved, that we, the Knights of Labor of Galveston, do hereby endorse said boycott, and do hereby request the merchants of Galveston to withdraw their patronage from said Mallory Company."

Terrible Family Affair.

DORA, Ind., Feb. 3.—Two years ago Ida Favey eloped with Wm. Oates. Recently they returned and settled down here on a small farm. The Favays disliked young Oates. Last night Charles Favey entered a hall in which a religious revival was being held, pistol in hand, and shot Oates dead. In the confusion Mrs. Oates dropped her six-months-old babe on the floor and it was trampled to death. Favey was arrested.



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Grey Blankets at 65, 75 and 90 cents and \$1.00 per pair; White Blankets at \$1.10, \$1.40, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00 per pair. Men's White Merino Shirts at 35, 40 and 45 cents. Men's Red Wool Shirts at 50, 75 and \$1.00. Ladies' White Merino Vests at 35 and 45 cents. Gloves marked down to close out. A few Cloaks left over which we offer at half the cost. Five hundred yards remnants Dress Goods at one-half the cost. We open a CHEAP TABLE loaded down with bargains.

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All Wool 42 in. Black Sateen, 75c., former price.....1.25
All Wool 42 in. Black Ottoman Cloth, 90c., former price.....1.25
All Wool 6-4 Tricots, 75c., former price.....1.00
All Wool Cashmere, 80c., former price.....75
All Wool Cashmere, 75c., former price.....90
All Wool Cashmere, 85c., former price.....1.00

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